

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

N°. 2826.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1891.

SIX DOLLARS  
PER QUARTER

## BANKS.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK  
CORPORATION, LIMITED.  
AUTORISED CAPITAL ..... £2,000,000.  
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000.

LONDON: Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street, West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN  
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT, Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE, ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally, on terms to be had on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:

Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

6 " 4 " "

ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS 3 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

E. W. RUTTER,  
Manager.

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship  
"ARRATOON AP CAR" are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godowns Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 20th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are also hereby informed, that all claims must be made before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th April, 1891.

1618

## UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM ANTWERP, HAMBURG, PENANG  
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "KHOI" Captain A. Tyson, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The steamer is berthed at Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' charge and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th April, or they will not be recognised.

Consignees will be required to sign an Average Bond before taking delivery of their Cargoes.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th April, 1891.

1604

## Shipping.

### STEAMERS.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY, (Calling at Colombo if sufficient Inducement offers.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIRTEEN," Captain W. L. Brown, will leave for the above place TO-MORROW, the 25th inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1891.

156

DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW. THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN," Captain Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1891.

1623

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY. Calling at Colombo if sufficient Inducement offers.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"GWALIOR," Captain J. F. Jephson, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at NOON.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1891.

1622

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI  
AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"ANCONA," Captain W. D. Madie, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, the 2nd May, at DAY-LIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1891.

156

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THAMES," Captain W. A. Seaton, R.N.R., will leave for the above place about 24 hours after arrival here with the Outward Mail.

E. L. WOODIN, Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1891.

1621

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND  
PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTAU," A. Hunt, Commander, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 5th May.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. First Class Saloon and Cabins are situated forward of the Engines. Second Class Passengers are Berthed in the Poo. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1891.

1619

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000; £23,333.33.

EQUAL TO ..... £318,000.00

RESERVE FUND ..... £318,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LEI SING, Esq. LO YEEU MOON, Esq.

LOU TEO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER—HO AMEL

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1890.

1560

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000; £23,333.33.

EQUAL TO ..... £318,000.00

RESERVE FUND ..... £318,000.00

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LEI SING, Esq. LO YEEU MOON, Esq.

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MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1890.

1560

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from the Military Authorities that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the Batteries at Lyemun in a South-Easterly direction, and Steeple-cutter's Island in Western and South-Western directions, on the 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th April.

All Ships, Junks and other Vessels are cautioned to keep clear of the range.

By Command,

W. M. DRANE,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1891.

1619

## Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.  
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND  
SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Steamship  
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Consignees are also hereby informed, that all claims must be made before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be entertained.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

1604

## Intimations.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,  
TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.  
OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL.

OUR Stock of Seasonable Goods is now complete in all the newest MATERIALS, comprising ULSTERS and INVERNESS CAPE, CORDS and ELASTICS for RIDING and SHOOTING, BREECHES and LEGGINGS.

EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, COLLARS, TIES, GLOVES, SILK, LILE THREAD and CASHMERE, SOCKS, PATENT LEATHER PUMPS and SHOES, &c., &c., &c.

ROBERT LANG & CO.

Hongkong, 9th January, 1891.

1616

W. BREWER

HAS JUST RECEIVED

LIVER Wendell Holmes' Works, complete

6 vols.

Year Book of Medical Treatment, 1891.

Booth's in Darkest England, cheap ed.

Cyclopaedia of Classical Quotations 9 vols., \$3.75

Ventilation by Buchan.

Rosser's How to find the Stars.

Encyclopaedia of Whist.

Cavendish, Polk, Walker, and Clay on Whist.

Hongkong, 14th April, 1891.

1619

W. BREWER,  
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

1619

BURGUNDIES.

BEAJOULAISS.  
MACON.  
BEAUNE.  
POMMARD.  
VOLNAY.

CLOS DE VOUGEOT.  
CHAMBERTIN.

SPARKLING RED BURGUNDY.

CHABLIS.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 15th April, 1891.

1619

W. POWELL & CO.

HAVE just received a new stock of ART MUSLINS.

CRETONNES.

LACE CURTAINS, &c., &c.

In newest designs and fast colors.

W. POWELL & CO.

Hongkong, 21st April, 1891.

1619

PIANOS  
FOR  
SALE.

20 1/2 DISCOUNT ON ALL

FANCY GOODS,  
LEATHER GOODS,  
LADIES' DRESSES,  
" JERSEYS,  
STOCKINGS,  
&c., &c.

## Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,  
L I M I T E D ,  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS, &c.  
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER  
MANUFACTURERS.

DAKIN'S  
SELTZER WATER,  
CONTAINS THE TRUE SELTZER SALTS.  
Makes a more palatable drink with spirits  
than Soda Water.

NO LOWERING TENDENCY.

IN LARGEST SIZE BOTTLES,  
CENTS 50 PER DOZEN.  
(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL  
Hongkong, 13th April, 1891. [37]

BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.  
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.)  
HONGKONG.

We invite attention to the following old  
lauded Brands, all of which are of ex-  
cellent quality and good value for the money.  
The same being specially selected by our  
London House, and bought direct from the most  
noted Shippers, are imported in wood and bottled  
by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the  
best growths at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state  
the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted,  
and initial letter for quality desired.

Orders through Local Post or by Telegram  
receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

Per dozen  
A Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule \$10 \$1.00  
B Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsule 12 1.10  
C Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule 14 1.25  
D Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled) 18 1.50

SHERRIES.

A Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule 6 0.60  
B Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Red Seal Capsule 7.50 0.75  
C Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule 10 1.00  
CC Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule 10 1.00  
D Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old wine, White Seal Capsule 14 1.50  
E Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very finest quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled) 18 1.50

CLARETS.

A Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule \$4 \$4.50  
B St. Estephe, Red Capsule 4.50 5.00  
C St. Julian 7 12.00  
D La Rose 11

Per dozen  
Case. Per Bot.

BRANDY.

A Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule \$12 \$1.10  
B Superior Very Old Cognac, Red Capsule 14 1.25  
C Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule 18 1.50  
D Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1821 vintage, Red Capsule 24 2.00  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

A Thorne's Blend, White Capsule 8 0.75  
B Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark 8 0.75  
C Watson's Aberglenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark 8 0.75  
D Watson's H. K. D. Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule 10 1.00  
E Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule 12 1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule 8 0.75  
B John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule 10 1.00  
C John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule 12 1.10

GIN.

A Fine Old Tom, White Capsule 4.50 0.40  
B Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule 4.50 0.40  
C Fine A. V. H. Geneva 5.25 0.50

RUM.

Fine Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule 12 1.00  
Good Leeward Island, \$1.50 per Gallon

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine Marschino

Curacao Hering's Cherry Cordial

Chartreuse Dr. Siegel's Angostura Bitter, &c.

5)

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1891.

DETERRENT SENTENCES.

At a meeting of the Finance Committee of the Hongkong Legislative Council held in December last Mr. Registrar Ackroyd, who was then acting as Attorney-General, in giving his views on the proposed extension of Victoria Gaol, practically advocated wholesale flogging as the punishment most likely to have a deterrent effect in the reduction of crime in this colony. And notwithstanding the

fact that the Secretary of State positively and absolutely declined to accede to the recommendation of the Gaol Inquiry Committee, of which the worthy Registrar of the Supreme Court was chairman, that flogging should be sanctioned for a number of comparatively minor offences, we now find Mr. Ackroyd in his present position of Acting Pulse Judge ignoring the very plainly expressed instructions of the Home Government, and ordering the lash with no unsparring hand on a hapless prisoner who had the misfortune to come under his jurisdiction.

On the broad question of flogging for offences against law and order there is no room for the judges in Crown colonies to make any serious mistake. Public opinion in England has distinctly said that flogging as a legal punishment, excepting for garners and in cases where brutal violence has been used, will not be tolerated, and that expression of public opinion has been supported by Her Majesty's Government. Fifteen years ago the state of affairs in Hongkong was simply infamous; public floggings at the back of the Harbour Office were of frequent occurrence, the almost daily scenes at the whipping post being of a most degrading and demoralising character. The colony owes the removal of that relic of barbarism to Sir John Pore Hannay, who not only abolished public flogging but reduced corporal punishment in gaol to the narrowest limits; and this he did with the entire approval of the Secretary of State, and to the satisfaction of the vast majority of the Hongkong community, the principal dissenters being certain officials of the old and brutal régime, some of whom are still staunch advocates of the triangles and the "cat."

Of late years sentences of flogging have been greatly on the increase, the present Chief Justice having set what we consider a most unworthy example both in this direction and generally as regards severity of sentence, an example, however, which the Acting Pulse Judge appears determined to imitate. This policy is neither in harmony with the times in which we live, nor is it calculated to effect the main objects in view—the reduction of crime, the rehabilitation to honest life of first offenders and other persons who are not habitual criminals, and the intelligent treatment of the whole criminal classes. Hongkong has retrograded, not advanced, in its criminal system during the past ten years; and it is undoubtedly that the excessively severe punishments inflicted in cases of petty larceny, and in many instances for other trifling offences, both at the Magistracy and Supreme Court, have contributed in no inconsiderable extent to the increase of crime and the steady augmentation of the ranks of the criminal classes. A Chinese who is once flogged in gaol is at once placed outside the pale of decent life; any honest occupation for the future is rendered almost impossible, and the indelible marks of his disgrace, which will bear on his body all his life, render him a social pariah and drive him to steal in order to satisfy the pangs of hunger. He must either starve or steal; he prefers the latter, is again arrested, tried, sentenced, flogged—and becomes a hopeless case.

At the Criminal Sessions last Monday Acting Pulse Judge Ackroyd sentenced Fan Kit, an ex-police constable, to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, and three whippings of twenty-five strokes each within the first six months. The man's crime, to use the learned Judge's own definition, was in watching so as to allow his confederates to commit a robbery. This was the head and front of the policeman's offending; and even admitting his guilt and its aggravation by the fact of his being a public officer, the sentence was out of all proportion to the crime, especially as it was a first offence and the prisoner had personally committed no violence. For the seventy-five lashes we can see no justification whatever, and his Excellency the Governor should interfere and prevent what on the face of it is an uncalled-for outrage on public justice. The inequalities of sentences passed in the Hongkong Courts have become little short of a scandal and should long since have been firmly dealt with by the Executive; we shall review a few noteworthy examples, for public information, at an early date.

THE PROPOSED WATER-WORKS FOR CANTON.

In the local Chinese paper *Chung Ngof Sun Po* is well informed, the Canton Water-works scheme which has attracted considerable public attention in this colony lately, has collapsed. Our contemporary publishes what purports to be replies from Viceroy Li Han-chang and the Governor of Canton to the petitions of Ho Luu Kau, who, we understand, was one of the

principal promoters of the projected new water supply for the capital of Kwangtung. The Viceroy sets out that the labour and expenses necessary to carry out the proposed works would be enormous, and that if the community were called upon to contribute towards the cost and upkeep, serious trouble would probably arise. And as Li Han-chang, at his advanced age, is naturally desirous of avoiding any conflict with an irate populace who most assuredly would "kick against" any increased taxation even for such a boon as a plentiful supply of good water, he has solved the difficulty to his own satisfaction at least by shelving the "petition, and refusing to memorialise the Emperor" in favor of the project. His Excellency has further given orders for the immediate arrest and severe punishment of Ho Luu Kau, whom he describes as an official dismissed from office, and who has already been under the ban of the Emperor's displeasure.

The Governor's reply is couched in pretty much the same terms as the Viceroy's. He opines that if the people were forbidden to use water from their own wells—almost every house in Canton has a separate well of its own—and compelled to pay for a supply from the proposed Water-works, "it would be difficult to get them to obey with delight." He also foresees serious troubles in the suggested, monthly collection of a water-tax, sums up by concluding that the benefits of the new scheme would be very little and the disadvantages proportionately great, and therefore refuses to accede to the petitioner's proposal.

This is only one more instance of the strong disinclination of the Chinese to adopt foreign methods, unless absolutely compelled to do so by the necessities of the moment. The proposed Water-works would undoubtedly have proved an invaluable boon to the millions who crowd the narrow streets of Canton, but the difficulties in the way of realising the scheme on the lines proposed were almost impracticable from the first. Any attempt to impose a fresh tax on a proverbially conservative and stiff-necked populace, who, Chinese-like, are satisfied with the water already at their disposal, would inevitably have led to riots and bloodshed, and without such tax the carrying out of the works and maintaining them after completion would have been quite impossible. And so the undertaking collapsed.

THE LIGHHOUSE has lately been erected at the port of Kudat. It is said to be a substantial structure, and shows a powerful light that can be seen a long distance off. This is the first light-house opened in British North Borneo.

The Persians have this curse, which has come down to them from former generations: "May his face be turned upside-down and jackasses sit upon his uncle's grave." There is a good deal of originality in this, when carefully analysed.

A CHINAMAN was arrested this morning at his house in Wellington Street and charged with being in possession of ten balls of prepared opium and 112 balls of Persian opium. He will be brought before Mr. Wise to-morrow morning.

AN ITALIAN, charged with a stabbing outrage in North Bridge Road, Singapore, on the night of the 15th inst., was arrested on board the steamship *Borneo* as the vessel was preparing to leave the harbour on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

We read that a Tacoma woman, Mrs. Hannah Dober, mother of five little Dobers, has invented the most unique toilet apparatus on record. It is a machine that bathes, rinses, dries and dresses the entire Dober brood simultaneously by the simple turning of a crank.

THE largest hospital in the world is in Germany—the *Algemeine Krankenhaus*, which contains 3,000 beds. This hospital, which is now one hundred and sixteen years old, is managed in the interest of students, not humanely for the benefit of the poor patients.

THE British North Borneo planters have taken a new departure as regards procuring coolie labour from China. The steamship *Mennon* has gone to Holloway to endeavour to ship coolies direct from that port to Sandakan, instead of shipping them in Hongkong.

On the 8th inst. the police authorities at Batavia, accompanied by the British Consul, visited the steamers *Darwinda* and *Taroba*, of the Queenland Royal Mail line. They were anxious to find a person by the name of Waterhouse who had fled from Sydney; having embezzled the sum of \$3,000. The search was unsuccessful.

MR. BECKER has been prospecting for the *Pahang* Corporation. He wrote a short golden vision of Mi-za the other day beginning—"I am pleased to report that the prospects of the mine are unchanged, and that we continue to break excellent stone," &c., &c. Lord Punjab to a pop, except that the shareholders are breaking the stones.

TELEGRAMS.

MORE DISGUSTING DISCLOSURES IN HIGH LIFE.

LONDON, April 16th.

Warrants have been issued for the arrest of Captain Verney, M. P., and Mr. De Cobain, M. P.; the former is charged with attempting to procure a girl for immoral purposes, and the latter with unnatural offences. The whereabouts of both are at present unknown.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Tamar* left Singapore, homeward bound, on the afternoon of the 17th inst.

TAXES will be a game of polo at Causeway Bay to-morrow, commencing at 4.45 p.m.

THE JEW'S-HARP—"What's doing in Banks to-day?" P. S.—This applies to the Christian broker too.

THE complimentary dance to be given to the Garrison Staff at the City Hall has been fixed for the 30th inst.

THE execution of six men and one woman at Kowloon City will take place this evening or early to-morrow morning.

At the concert last night: Military Master—*"There's one thing I like about a trim, petite figure."* Friend—*"What's that?"* M. M.—*"So little of it goes to waist."*

M. MASPERO, the Egyptologist, in his "Historical Readings," devotes several pages to establishing the fact that strikes occurred in Egypt over 3,000 years ago. There's nothing new under the sun.

AN EMERGENCY CONVOCATION of Victoria Chapter, No. 52, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting companions are cordially invited.

THE SINGAPORE *Free Press* notes the arrival at that port in H.M.S. *Tamar* of Major Hannay and Lieut. A. Sutherland, of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, who have gone down from Hongkong "for some big game shooting in Negril Sembilan." We trust the gallant Major will have good sport.

THE PROPRIETOR of a Japanese coffee shop in Wellington Street was robbed of his watch and chain late night by a Portuguese clerk. He informed the Police, and this morning Inspector Quincey and Detective Hadden, who were on the alert, caught a well-dressed damsel pawing the watch and chain in the same street. She was at once arrested, and said the articles had been given to her by a Portuguese, who at present is wanted. *"Buy! I the banjo!"*

BIG FEES have small FEES  
To tickle 'em and bite 'em  
And Japanese have (Portuguese)  
And to add infidelity.

A NUMBER of small causes were summarily dealt with in the Supreme Court this morning. In the course of one suit the assistant bailiff, who served the summons (returnable on the 15th inst.) innocently stated that he delivered it to the defendant on the 16th, and seemed not a little proud of the efficient manner in which he performed his duty. The Acting Pulse Judge at once dropped on him. "I have had to speak three or four times of the manner in which these summonses are served. You say that you knew it was returnable on the 15th and yet you only delivered it on the 16th?" The "official" feebly assented, and retired, looking surprised and hurt at the idea that there was room for anything but commendation.

THE SUPERINTENDENT of the P. & O. S. N. Co. informs us that the Company's steamer *Anconia* left Nagasaki for this port at 4 p.m. yesterday.

ACCORDING to latest accounts from Singapore, the health of Sir Frederick Weld continues unsatisfactory, no real progress towards recovery having been made.

STANLEY and his Rear Column are at Sourabaya. They call it the Operetta Company there. We called it the Saw-setter Singers here. "And bles' if they'd advertise it."

A MASONIC LODGE has been started in Sandakan, British North Borneo. It is styled the Borneo Lodge, and will be consecrated as soon as the charter arrives from the Grand Lodge of England.

THE LAW of evolution works in language, as well as in other things. Twenty thousand words have been added to the English language in the department of biology alone since Darwin's discoveries.

A COUPLE of convicts who wished to assist in the reclamation work by dumping a quantity of rubbish in the harbour yesterday afternoon, were fined \$2 or fourteen days at the Police Court, by Mr. Wise, this morning.

A LIGHTHOUSE has lately been erected at the port of Kudat. It is said to be a substantial structure, and shows a powerful light that can be seen a long distance off. This is the first light-house opened in British North Borneo.

THE PERSIAN *Free Press* says that at the Singapore Police Court last week a case came up for trial in which a mutton butcher named Bellios, of Rochore Road, was charged with obstruction. Surely not our "Honorable" E. R., and yet—

THE *Free Press* says that at the Singapore Police Court last week a case came up for trial in which a mutton butcher named Bellios, of Rochore Road, was charged with obstruction, vaguely fearing that the morrow will see them "run" on some unknown indictment.

As regards the "knocking the prisoners about," which is sometimes alleged outside, I am not in a position to say very much. The European prisoners certainly are not even threatened—for the sufficient reason that they would be at once report the officer. But the Chinese could tell some tales, especially the short-sentence men—the beggars and hawkers and other petty offenders who are serving their week or fortnight for lack of fifty cents. They are provoking sometimes, certainly; they seem to have lessence to the square inch than a flock of sheep; but the question is whether even sheep ought to be boxed and hanged by a short-tempered thirty-dollar myrmidon solely because they don't understand him when he "bangs" it. It is very seldom that they know that they have a right to complain to the Superintendent or the superior officials, and those who do know also know that it is dangerous. Protective rules may be, and are, made, but whatever else the officers will do, they will always combine to screen each other, and no marks are rarely left—not that the blows are not given with good-will, but a soft spot is chosen—the appellant generally gets sent away with a prospect of bread-and-water for "bringing a false charge against an officer." And thenceforward he is marked out for reports innumerable, and his life made a misery. That is what happened to me.

It was a false charge.

But that's right into space, and now he's getting grace.

That is cause if he ain't.

—Cebes.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Sumatra Courier* writes from Kota Radja:—No important fighting has taken place during the past week or two, but shots were continually being fired by the enemy. A gunner at Siroon, on the 18th ult., was hit in the chest and died immediately. At Lamjano the enemy caused alarms during the last eight days of the month. There was firing on all sides but nobody was hit. On the 23rd March Captain Ross of the English steamer *Whasis* was attacked by Achinese in the Edie river. He received severe kelweng wounds on the head and hands and was taken to our fortification for treatment. It is hoped he will not die but his condition causes great anxiety. Three of the Rajah of Edie's men guarding the entrance of the

abstraction of the Census return shows a total population of British India of 210 millions; of the Federated States of 55 millions. The total increase since the Census of 1881 is 26 millions.

LONDON, April 8th.

It is stated that Earl Spencer probably assumes the leadership of the Liberal Party in the House of Lords, in succession to the late Lord Granville.

BURNOS AVRES, April 8th.

The Government of the Argentine Republic has issued a decree compelling two State Banks to suspend payment of deposits until June next. In consequence of this official notice further disturbances are anticipated.

DURRAN, April 8th.

The Extension of the Natal Government Railways to the frontier of the Transvaal Republic was formally declared open yesterday by Governor Mitchell. Paul Kruger, President of the Republic, was present, and the ceremony was made the occasion of great rejoicings.

LONDON, April 8th.

The Daily Telegraph publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg, stating that on Monday last during the Review of the Imperial Guards, the Police, previous to arrival of the Czar, arrested a man amongst the spectators, who, on being searched, was found carrying a loaded revolver: some dead poison was on his person.

The following is the result of the City and Suburban Handicap run at Epsom to-day:—

The City and Suburban Handicap of 20 miles each, to 1st, with 1,000 sovs added, for three year olds and upwards; the owner of the second horse to receive 50 sovs: out of the stakes, the winner of any race after January 29, at ten a.m., 5lbs.; of two races, or one value 500 sovs, 10lbs extra entrance, 5 sovs; the only liability if declared to Messrs. Wetherby only, by Tuesday, February 3; about one mile and a quarter, 60 subs. 25 of whom declared fit.

Colonel North's Nunthorpe, 5 yrs., 8.4, 1 Mr. W. A. Hoare-Smith's Bullion, 6 yrs., 6 lbs., 2 Mr. J. Lowther's Workington, 5 yrs., 7 lbs., 3 (Winner trained by R. Sherwood.)

SIMLA, April 8th.

In the Miranzo outbreak altogether fourteen were killed and seven wounded, all of the 20th Punjab Infantry. No casualties among the officers. The enemy is estimated at two thousand, but a general rising is feared. Reinforcements are going up by double marches. A sentry was shot at Simla, near Edwardsdale, in British territory, but it is not clear whether this is connected with the Miranzo outbreak.

CALCUTTA, April 9th.

Mr. Quinton, Colonel Skeene, Messrs. Grindwood and Cossins, Lieutenant Simpson of the 44th Gurkhas, and Mr. Melville, Superintendent of Telegraphs, have all been put to death by the Manipuris. A letter now on its way to Kohima from the Jura, asking for terms, mentions the massacre of the captives.

The following captives have been released:—

13 sepoys and 14 followers of the 42nd Regiment.

15 sepoys and 2 followers of the 43rd Regiment.

21 sepoys and 5 followers and 9 sepoys of the 44th Regiment.

12 employees of the British Agency; 18 employees of the Chief Commissioner's establishment, including head clerk, H. D. Banerjee, a signaller, and Mr. Williams, of the Postal Department.

The release took place when the news of the taking of Rehman by the Military Police reached Manipur.

It is rumoured that Lieutenant Grant has been killed and the remainder of his detachment has retreated on Kubo.

The Manipuris continue preparations for a determined resistance at Sengmai.

A flying column of eight hundred Gurkhas, 200 Military Police and four guns will advance almost immediately from Kohima to Manipur.

No further fighting of any importance has been reported from the Miranzo frontier; troops are moving up rapidly. Our force to operate against the Black Mountain tribes will amount to seven thousand five hundred men.

BURNOS AVRES, April 9th.

The decree of the Government suspending payment of deposits by State banks until June next has been well received by the business community of this city, and the merchants have congratulated the President upon the action taken by Government.

LONDON, April 10th.

The Sydney Convention closed yesterday after adopting the Federal Constitution for Australia, embodying the provisions already telegraphed. The proposed Constitution requires ratification by each Colonial Parliament, and then by the Imperial Parliament.

The death is announced of Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Member for Whitehaven.

CALCUTTA, April 10th.

The Jura has written a letter to the Government attempting to explain the murder of the captives as committed by the exasperated soldiery, because the Palace had been attacked and the Temples desecrated.

The Head Clerk of the Political Agency, Russick Lal Kundu, and Chundra Singh, the Interpreter, who are still detained in Manipur, have also been made to write a letter, stating that Mr. Quinton and other captives were killed in the action.

Lieutenant Grant is reported not only safe, but to have successfully repulsed an attack by the Manipur Army on Thobal, in which the Jura, or Sanupati (the Commander-in-Chief) was killed. He was subsequently relieved by Captain Piesgrave.

There was a persistent rumour for the last three days that Mr. Quinton and others were put to death under circumstances of cruel barbarity. This report is neither denied nor confirmed, but there are indications that it may unfortunately prove correct.

The Government have accepted the offer of service made by the Surma Valley Light Horse.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA FOR 1890.

The following is taken from the yellow-book just issued by the Statistical Department of the Imperial Maritime Customs:—

The foreign commerce of China in 1890 yielded a largely increased volume of imports and a largely diminished volume of exports as compared with that of 1889, and even, to a less extent, with that of 1888. This result is at once shown if the three years' figures be ranged side by side as follows:—

1888, Hk. Tls. 124,782,893  
Net Imports, value, 1889, 110,884,351  
1890, 127,053,481  
1888, 92,401,667  
Exports, value, 1889, 96,947,831  
1890, 87,144,480

That very many diverse causes, internal and external to China (e.g., the increased tea competition of India and Ceylon and the floods which swept the plain of Chihli and devastated a vast area of country), contributed to the result, is undoubted, but one dominating cause was the rapid rise in the gold value of silver, which facilitated the sale of imports and retarded the purchases of exports. Without giving minute details, I may record here that the telegraphic transfer price of the Shanghai taels on London rose by daily movements from 4s. 3d. on 28th February to 5s. 3d. on 5th March, a difference of 2s. per cent., and, thereafter fell to 4s. 8d. on 28th November, or 3s. per cent., and so

wonder that the export market languished and suffered a loss of volume; but it is foreign to the aim of this report to dwell on the phases and the merits of the struggle between gold and silver prices.

The collection of 1890 was Hk. Tls. 21,996,226, or Hk. Tls. 172,464 over that of 1889. Import and coast trade duties increased by Hk. Tls. 677,497; opium duties and like, including Hk. Tls. 3,132 duty on native opium, by Hk. Tls. 61,988. Including Hk. Tls. 1,789 increase on native opium; tonnage dues, by Hk. Tls. 3,450; and transit dues, by Hk. Tls. 125,165; while export duties fell off by Hk. Tls. 605,617, being the difference between an estimated loss of Hk. Tls. 761,509 on exports, excluding native opium, to foreign countries, and a gain of Hk. Tls. 65,872 on exports to home markets.

The foreign trade of China, as represented in these statistics, is detailed in two principal tables: (1) net imports from foreign countries, and (2) exports to foreign countries. On the coast of China many foreigners and much foreign capital are engaged in a quasi-foreign trade in conveying foreign and Chinese goods and passengers from one port to another; but these men and ships exist upon the profits of the home trade, and are part of the agencies occupied in the purely internal commerce of the country.

The net foreign imports in 1890, which for the first time include reshipments to Korea, having grown in volume, summed up also a much higher value than in 1889 by Hk. Tls. 16,202,126, or over 14 per cent., and the measure of the growth is also seen, though less truly, in the larger amount of the import duty, which rose from Hk. Tls. 5,868,263 in 1889 to Hk. Tls. 6,128,104 in 1890—an increase of Hk. Tls. 660,51, or 11 per cent. One reason that the revenue is a less perfect measure of the increase is that foreign rice, which paid no duty, was imported in greater quantity in 1890 than in 1889 by 3,000,000 piculs, valued at 5 million taels. Opium increased in quantity by 600 piculs, or barely 1 per cent., and decreased in cost by 1 million taels, or about 5 per cent. Cotton goods bounded upwards in value from 36 million taels in 1889 to 45 million taels in 1890, an increase of 25 per cent. In these I find woven cotton goods of nearly every texture infected with the general contagion of increase and expanding in quantity and in value; while cotton yarn, and more particularly that from India, poured into China in higher ratio of increase than ever before, having risen from 678,558 piculs in 1889 to 1,081,492 piculs in 1890, the latter quantity representing 193 millions of taels of money's worth and an increase of 6 millions of taels, or 50 per cent., over that of 1889. The spreading of China's influence on cotton yarn, whose import has grown from 108,363 piculs in 1878 to 226,045 piculs in 1883 and to 683,468 piculs in 1888—doubling itself every few years—and has now attained the magnitude of over 1,000,000 piculs, is full of happy augury for the success of the mills of China now beginning to turn Chinese cotton into yarn. Of metals I find that iron of all kinds maintained a steady consumption of 1,000,000 piculs, and its congenier, steel, rose from 39,000 to 50,000 piculs, an increase of 43 per cent., but it is noticeable that steel that the import is very variable, its weight in piculs having been 50,000 in 1885, 27,000 in 1887, 51,000 in 1888, 39,000 in 1889, and now 56,000 in 1890.

A few items in sundries attract attention, namely coal; raw cotton, dyes, ginseng, window glass, matches, needles, scented oil, rice, and sugar.

Coal fell off in quantity by 64,000 tons, or 17 per cent., and yet more coal was burned in 1890 than in 1889—a fact which may point to the increasing out-put from China's own coal-fields.

The foreign raw cotton imported was 36,000 piculs, or 30 per cent., over that of 1889, and yet in China the 1890 harvest of cotton was 36,000 piculs, or 30 per cent., over that of 1889.

In the 1889 report I explained that the values given in these statistics of the Chinese Customs are calculated on the prices in the markets of the ports at which the articles respectively enter or quit China, as the case may be, and that as such price of necessity includes an increment of value since it landed, and such price of an export falls short of its value at the time when it is shipped, therefore those who compare the total imports with the total exports have, as regards these values, to make deductions and additions to assess the value of each at some common point outside of China. I am of opinion that the ship's hold is the true position for this purpose, inasmuch as the duties and expenses which enhance the values of imports and exports alike are increments which accrue to them as the result of causes affecting them in and for China, and that China has no share in any anterior increments of value of her exports, which are taken from her by vessels owned by people residing outside her bounds. However, for this assessment, it has to be known that the market prices of foreign opium at Foo-chow, Taku, and Lappa exclude duty and like, and at Shanghai also; but the Shanghai Customs, to preserve continuity with its values of past years, when prices everywhere included the duty, adds Hk. Tls. 30 as due to the market price in calculating its values; and as the statistics from which these tables are compiled are practically, even as regards opium, supplied for the north and central China by the Shanghai office, out of the total import there remained only 10,923 piculs, the prices of which included the like, as well as duty, and there were 9,054 piculs even the duty of which was not included in the price. From the opium values, therefore, one has to deduct for duty and like, not the entire collection, but only so much of it as entered into the prices from which the values were taken. What that amount was is easily calculated, namely, 30,923 piculs by 10 = Hk. Tls. 3,401,530 by 35,759 = 30 = Hk. Tls. 1,072,770, or Hk. Tls. 4,474,200 all there. There are other minor allowances which must be made if exact results are wanted, but in this brief report it suffices to handle these statistics generally.

The value of the imports exceeded that of the exports by over 9 million taels, neither including treasure values.

The surplus value of exports having been about 4 million taels, the following were, as can best be ascertained, the net bullion movements for these years, namely, an export of gold of Hk. Tls. 5,081,803 and an import of silver of Hk. Tls. 537,511. And there is a fact which has also to be reckoned with in this connection, that China paid away in these years in foreign places considerable sums in repayment of old loans without contracting new loans, and in other official disbursements, as for arms, ships, etc. Moreover, the earnings of the foreigners and the profits of foreign capital in China, when sent home, pass along the ordinary channels of commerce either as produce or as bullion, and are thus recorded in statistics as exports; for although the owners themselves may remit through banks, yet these as the transmitters, make actual commodities or bullion the medium. But Chinese who have emigrated remit home largely in gold and silver coins, which are carried by passengers and so escape record in statistics as imports. In the years 1887, 1888 and 1889 the known import of gold into Hongkong was \$3,822,700, and the known export of it (to London almost entirely) was \$10,501,980, or a difference of \$6,779,280 in three years—a surplus the existence of which in Hongkong can only be accounted for on the supposition that it was brought from America and Australia by Chinese passengers.

The exports from China fell off in 1890, as compared with 1889, by a value of 9 million taels, or 10 per cent., and the estimated duty paid on them by Hk. Tls. 759,492, or 12 per cent., of which the falling off in tea duty represents Hk. Tls. 30,000; of silk duty, Hk. Tls. 190,000; and of raw cotton, 30,245,905 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 28,251,114, in 1889 to 1,655,396 piculs, valued at Hk. Tls. 26,663,450, or by 212,000 piculs, or in value 5 per cent. This falling away of the tea industry is a terrible loss to the people of those parts of China to whom it has been a source of wealth in the past, and one cannot but hope that the means may be found of building it up to its old dimensions of Hk. Tls. 35,000,000 in 1886. Silk also fell off from a value of Hk. Tls. 36,401,967 in 1889 to Hk. Tls. 30,245,905 in 1890, which is 6 million taels, or 15 per cent. This loss fell principally on white raw silk, of which 15,020 piculs less went away in 1890 than in 1889, representing a vale of 4 million taels, and on silk piece goods, which dropped from 12,780 piculs to 8,828 piculs, or 2,900 piculs, equal in value to Hk. Tls. 1,750,000. Not only was the season's yield of silk in the Chekiang and Kiangsu provinces short of the average, but the rise in the value of silver seems to have checked sales, and, by compelling buyers to offer lower prices, had the effect of making holders of this article—which does not suffer by being kept, wait in hope of a better market. There will be, perhaps, a larger export in this present year, either because silver will fall again or because holders of silk will accept lower prices. One other promising staple of the export trade, namely raw cotton, which went to Japan in ever-increasing quantity of late years, fell off by 30,000 piculs, or in money's worth 2 million taels, equal to 40 per cent. of the 1889 export to that country. I am told that this backward movement, now ended, was the consequence of a temporary cessation of demand for this cotton in Japan, where a bad harvest, on the one hand, disabled the people from buying as usual, and Indian yarn, on the other hand, strove to oust all other competitors.

The foreign goods re-exported to foreign countries, practically to Hongkong, Japan, Russia, Manchuria, and Great Britain, were valued at Hk. Tls. 1,661,809, and were to a considerable extent goods sent back to these markets. The re-exports to Korea, for foreign imports, Hk. Tls. 500,147, were not, as formerly, included in exports to foreign countries, and all will joyfully hail the new departure, we suppose, as it must certainly reduce imports. The bowls were stopped on consigned

Intimations.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT  
AT THE  
HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

THE LARGEST AND MOST CONVENIENT

FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT IN HONGKONG.

CABINET FURNITURE;

BEDSTEADS, CARPETS,

HOUSEHOLD LINENS,

LACE CURTAINS, CHINA, CUTLERY, &c. &c.

ALL READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

PRICES WILL COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH ANY HOUSE IN THE EAST.

NEW PREMISES,  
COLONIAL HOUSE.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1891.

THE CRITERION DINING SALOON.

PRICE LIST.

BREAKFAST ..... 30 Cents.

DINNER ..... 50 Cents.

LUNCH ..... 35 ".

CENTS.

Beefsteak, Plain ..... 15 Mutton Chop, Tomato Sauce ..... 20

Pork House Steak with ..... 20 Broiled Chickie (half) ..... 20

Mushrooms ..... 15 Red Herrings ..... 10

Mutton Chop, Plain ..... 15 All Cold Meats ..... 10

WINEs, SPIRITS, &c. &c.

Champagne ..... \$3.00 per Quart. \$1.50 per Pint. 10 Cents per Glass.

Beer ..... 40 " 20 " 10 "

Aerated Water ..... 10 "

Proprietor ..... E. FUCHS.

THE doctor seemed puzzled. One day he said: "I cannot account for your condition

Commercial.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, ex New Issue, 165 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cum New Issue, 229 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, New Issue, 104 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$95 per share, buyers.  
China Traders' Insurance Company—\$63 per share, buyers.  
North China Insurance—Tls. 275 per share, buyers.  
Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$115 per share, sellers.  
Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 70 per share, nominal.  
Quon Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share.  
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$315 per share, sellers.  
China Fire Insurance Company—\$82 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$100 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$33 per share, sellers.  
China and Manilla Steam Ship Company—120 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Gas Company—\$131 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Hotel Company—\$120 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$30.  
 Indo-Chinese Steam Navigation Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, sellers.  
Douglas Steamship Company—\$48 per share, sellers.  
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$198 per share, sellers.  
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$92 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong Ice Company—\$90 per share, buyers.  
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$75 per share.  
Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.  
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.  
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.  
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$122 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.  
The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.  
Funjiong and Sunghee Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$2 per share, sellers.  
The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—80 cents per share, buyers.  
Iauris Mining Co., Limited—\$12 per share, buyers.  
The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.  
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$70 per share, buyers.  
Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$430 per share, buyers.  
The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$55 per share, buyers.  
The East Horne Planting Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.  
H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$48 per share, ex. div., buyers.  
The Songel Koyah Planting Co., Limited—\$13 per share, buyers.  
Cruckshank & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, nominal.  
The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$13 per share, sellers.  
The China-Borne Co., Limited—\$16 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$12 per share, sellers.  
The Green Island Cement Co.—\$17 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$87 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$6 per share, buyers.  
Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sellers.  
The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$30 per share, sellers.  
The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Limited—\$8 per share, sellers.  
The Labuk Planting Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.  
The Lamang Planting Co., Limited—\$7 per share, buyers.  
The Jiebu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.  
The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—\$1 per share, sellers.  
The Shamed Hotel Co., Limited—nominal.  
The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$15 per share, buyers.  
The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.  
The Bank of China & Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$18 per share, sellers.  
The Hongkong Marina, Limited—nominal.  
London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Limited—\$15, sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd.—27 per cent. div., sellers.  
The National Bank of China, Ltd., Founders' shares—\$600 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.  
ON LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 3/11  
Bank Bills, on demand .... 3/11  
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .... 3/2  
Credita at 4 months' sight .... 3/4  
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight .... 3/4  
ON PARIS—  
Bank Bills, on demand .... 3/4  
Credits, at 4 months' sight .... 4/3  
On India, T. T. .... 22/8  
On Demand .... 22/8  
ON SHANGHAI—  
Bank, T. T. .... 7/12  
Private, 30 days' sight .... 7/12

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.  
ALWINT, German steamer, 400, A. Bendixen, 21st April—Holloway 22nd April, General—Wiel & Co.  
SHANGHAI, British steamer, 2,044, F. N. Tillard, 24th April—London 5th March, and Singapore 18th April, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
FRIGGA, German steamer, 1,909, F. Nagel, 24th April—Singapore 16th April, General—Siemssen & Co.  
TELAMON, British steamer, 1,555, M. H. F. Jackson, 24th April—Liverpool, and Singapore 17th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
PATHAN, British steamer, 2,709, George Roy, 24th April—Middlesbrough, via Glasgow, Liverpool 11th March, Port Said 24th, Aden 31st, Penang 14th April, and Singapore 18th, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.  
CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.  
Canton, British steamer, for Swatow.  
London, British steamer, for Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

April 24, *Meseta*, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
April 24, *Namyong*, British str., for Swatow, etc.  
April 24, *Asagio*, Japanese str., for Nagasaki.  
April 24, *Amigo*, German str., for Singapore, etc.  
April 24, *Canton*, British str., for Swatow, etc.  
April 24, *Deutschland*, British steamer, for Swatow, etc.  
April 24, *Deutero*, German str., for Saigon.  
PASSENGERS—ARRIVALS.  
Per *Shanghai*, str., from Singapore, &c.—426 Chinese.  
Per *Frigga*, str., from Singapore.—2 Europeans and 270 Chinese.  
Per *Telamon*, str., from Singapore, etc.—10 Chinese.  
Per *Pathan*, str., from Middlesbrough, &c.—Mr. Ferguson, and 89 Chinese.  
DEPARTED.  
Per *Titan*, str., from Hongkong for London.—Mrs. Harris, and child, Miss Harris, Mr. L. Grunauer and Master Ponte. From Shanghai for London.—Mr. and Mrs. Ecclesone, Mrs. Olsen and family, Mrs. Washbrook and child, Mrs. Bull and child, Mrs. Smith and child, Captain Crawford, Messrs. Holt and Redout.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Frigga* reports that she left Singapore on the 16th instant. The last two days had very foggy weather.  
The British steamship *Shanghai* reports that she left London on the 8th ultimo, and Singapore on the 15th instant. Had fine weather, but foggy.  
The British steamship *Pathan* reports that she left Middlesbrough, via Glasgow and Liverpool, on the 11th ultimo. Heavy north-east gale leaving home, in St. George's Channel and Bay of Biscay, doing slight damage around on deck, Port Said on the 24th, Aden on the 31st, Penang on the 14th instant; arrived at Singapore on the 17th, and left again at 2 p.m. on the 18th. Fine passage till last night, when she had heavy fog banks with smooth sea and glass 3000.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.  
For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Thibet* to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 11:30 A.M.  
For Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco.—Per *City of Peking* to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 10:30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.  
ABEVINIA, British steamer, 2,148, J. C. Williamson, R.N.R., 1st April—Saigon 27th March, Rice—Kung Yuen.  
ARRATOON APCAR, British steamer, 1,302, G. Spence, 23rd April—Calcutta 8th April, Penang 14th, and Singapore 17th, Opium and General—D. Sassoone, Sons & Co.

CITY OF PEKING, American steamer, 3,129, R. K. Seale, 17th April—San Francisco 21st March, and Yokohama 11th April, Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

DARDANUS, British steamer, 1,507, T. Purdy, 23rd April—Nagasaki 18th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

FAME, British steamer, 1,117, Lieut. Wm. G. Comley, R.N.R.—Hongkong Government tender.

GHAZIE, British steamer, 1,764, A. Scotland, 20th April—Saigon 16th April, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

GVALIOR, British steamer, 2,723, F. J. Jephson, 18th April—Bombay 1st April, and Singapore 12th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

HAINUONG, French steamer, 85, Bouquet, 1st April—Haiphong 18th April, General—Messageries Maritimes.

KHIOU, British steamer, 1,354, A. Tyson, 18th April—London 26th Feb., and Singapore 11th April, General—Russell & Co.

LANCELOT, British steamer, 1,564, J. Thomas, 19th April—Saigon 14th April, Rice and Paddy—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

MARDANUS, British steamer, 1,507, T. Purdy, 23rd April—Nagasaki 18th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

PAKISTAN, British steamer, 2,035, John Pantos, R.N.R., 15th April—Saigon 11th April, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

PAKISTAN, British steamer, 2,723, F. J. Jephson, 18th April—Bombay 1st April, and Singapore 12th, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

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PAKISTAN, British steamer, 1,354, A. Tyson, 18th April—London 26th Feb., and Singapore 11th April, General—Russell & Co.

PAKISTAN, British steamer, 1,564, J. Thomas, 19th April—Saigon 14th April, Rice and Paddy—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

PAKISTAN, British steamer, 1,507, T. Purdy, 23rd April—Nagasaki 18th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.

PAKISTAN, British steamer, 2,035, John Pantos, R.N.R., 15th April—Saigon 11th April, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

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